

















TO ADVERTISERS.

This paper has a daily, tri-weekly and weekly circulation double that of any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

Inside Reading Matter.

SECOND PAGE.—News Items; Counterfeit Greenbacks; Sword Tournament; The Army—Annual Report of the Secretary of War; Lord Lyons' Resignation—Sir Frederick Bruce, the New Minister to Washington; The Slave Auction Block of Charleston in Boston; Execution of a Bounty Jumper; A Heartless Son; Laws.

THIRD PAGE.—Succession Finances Taken in Their Own Craftiness; How McClellan got His Appointment; Gen. James Watson Webb and Capt. John Codman; Another Story About Green, the Mallen Murderer; A Colored Man's Views.

NO DISPATCHES.

The line was broken a portion of the day yesterday, between Wabasha and Winona, and the telegraph was established with Milwaukee. It was found that there was no circuit beyond Chicago. No telegrams were received in Milwaukee yesterday, and we are consequently without any report.

VICE-PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

That Andrew Johnson was drunk when he assumed the position of Vice-President, is an indisputable fact. That he deeply disgraced himself, the office and the country, is also beyond controversy. Previous to his departure from Nashville he had been prostrated by a severe illness, and to strengthen himself upon the long and tedious journey to Nashville he resorted to the use of stimulants. Arriving at Washington but a short time before the inauguration, he was surrounded by enthusiastic admirers, and the "social glass" was frequently called into requisition. During the morning of inauguration day he was surrounded by the Tennesseeans in Washington, and again indulged in deep potations, and to crown all an indiscreet friend handed him a drinking glass of whisky, which he drank just before leaving the Vice-President's room to take the oath of office. Physically weak from his recent illness he was the more readily affected by liquor, and the disgrace of the country followed.

We must not be understood as putting this forth as an apology for his conduct, but only as an explanation of the circumstances under which it occurred, which gives some ground for hope that his normal condition during the remainder of the term will be improved.

The Copperhead press of the country, including, of course, the St. Paul Pioneer, seized upon this calamity as a partisan triumph. They are the same ones who openly declared Sheridan's success in the Shenandoah Valley prior to the Presidential election, to be Republican victories. They were not without consolation when the rebels appeared to be gaining vantage ground, and very naturally clutched at a national calamity for party clutch. The welfare of the nation is nothing in comparison with their mean, petty partisan spite.

But if this was to be viewed in a party light the Democrats should be the last to throw stones. It will become a party more notorious for drunkenness, throughout the length and breadth of the land, than for anything else, to set itself up as a moral critic. If Andrew Johnson was to be tried for his offense before a jury of prominent Democrats, or for a juror being that he should be a total abstinence man, he would be old age before the panel could be filed. It is a notorious fact that some of the Democrats in the United States Senate are beastly sons, and during the whole winter have been in a worse condition, daily, than was Andrew Johnson on the occasion in question.

When the question of admitting Arkansas and Louisiana members to seats in the Senate was under discussion they were opposed by all of the Democrats and making every Democratic vote of importance. When votes pertaining to this matter were being taken these drunken Senators were dragged from the "Hole-in-the-Wall" (the name of the Senatorial drinking saloon which has been abolished since Johnson's fiasco), and by a manful, idiotic state, voted Aye or Nay as they were directed. In the formation of the new Committee at the extra session of the Senate, two of these drunken members, (Saulsbury and McDougall) were entirely omitted, owing to their national intemperance. In Saulsbury's case it is the more significant as he was re-elected last winter, and with the extra session commenced his second Senatorial term, by which time it is naturally expected that a worthy member will attain some prominence upon Committees.

As strongly as the new Vice-President deserves censure, the good which he has done as an uncompromising Unionist should not be wholly overlooked. He was one of the very few who, during the winter of secession, (he was then a member of the Senate from Tennessee), dared to arise in his seat and denounce the conspirators to their faces. The memorable occasion when, standing within a few feet of Jeff. Davis and his crew who had not yet resigned their seats, he turned, and pointing his finger directly at them, said, "I was the President, I would arrest you as traitors, and if convicted, I would hang you as traitors," will never be forgotten.

If there was no possibility of his being anything beyond Vice President, we should feel willing, in view of his former services, to have him retain the office, on the condition of an evident and radical reform, but as the death of Mr. Lincoln would place him at the head of the nation, we deem it his duty to resign, lest his foot may again slip over though his reformation may have the appearance of permanency.

As he has shown that circumstances may arise when he will place his faculties beyond control, the least reparation he can make is to remove all possibility of his being placed in a position, where in these momentous times he might unwittingly sacrifice the country.

THE SAINT PAUL PRESS.

VOLUME V. SAINT PAUL, TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1865. NUMBER 64.

LETTER FROM GENERAL SHERMAN.

Kilpatrick Changes Defeat to Victory.

THE CAPTURE OF KINSTON.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, March 16.

The following dispatch has been received at this Department:

CITY POINT, March 16.

Gen. C. A. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War.

I am just in receipt of a letter from General Sherman, dated the 12th, from Fayetteville. He describes his army as in fine health and spirits, having met with no serious opposition. Hardee keeps in his front, at a respectable distance.

At Columbia he destroyed the arsenal, railroad establishments and forty-three cannon.

At Cheraw he found much machinery and war material, including twenty-five cannon and 3,000 barrels of gunpowder.

In Fayetteville, he found twenty pieces of artillery and much other material.

He says nothing about Kilpatrick's defeat by Hampton, but the officer who brought the letter says before day light on the 10th, Hampton got two brigades in the rear of Kilpatrick's headquarters, and surprised and captured all the staff but two officers. Kilpatrick escaped, formed his men, and drove the enemy with great loss, re-capturing about all that he had lost. Hampton lost 800 left dead on the field.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

"Another telegram from Gen. Grant's headquarters reports that the Daily Dispatch is the only paper issued to-day in Richmond. It says, 'The Dispatch published this morning on half a sheet only because of the fact that all the employees—printers, reporters and clerks are members of military organizations, and were called out yesterday morning by the Governor to perform special service for a short time. But for the kindness of a few friends who are exempt from service, and who volunteered their aid, the half sheet presented, would, of necessity, have been withheld. In a few days at farthest our forces will return to our posts, when we hope to resume or continue, uninterrupted, or full sized sheet.'"

(Signed) C. A. DANA.

NEWBURN, N. C., March 13—5 P. M.

Officers just from the front state that the order was read to the troops on Saturday evening last, from Major General Cox, commanding, stating that they would be joined by Sherman's army in three days, which created the greatest enthusiasm.

A rebel surgeon came in this morning and took the oath of allegiance to the Union. He says that Sherman's cavalry was in Troy, N. C., a few days since, and that one wing of his army was moving on Fayetteville, one on Goldsboro, and one on Raleigh.

Yesterday afternoon, the Mayor of Kingston, North Carolina, reported that the enemy were pushing back to Kingston to prevent our forces from crossing the Neuse river at that point. This is not the first time they have done so.

The enemy left 700 of their dead on the field before crossing the river, which we buried; also many wounded who fell into our hands.

The gunboat Shamrock has gone up the Neuse to Kingston. The river is yet in our hands.

E. P. Gardner, government detective, has just arrived from the front, and states that he saw a banner of rebel troops, which he captured, and which was used by Sherman, who told him that Gen. Sherman was at Goldsboro at 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon. The enemy made a charge on our works, and were repulsed, and we captured the 46th North Carolina regiment.

No fighting of any account occurred yesterday or to-day.

There has been no rain since Thursday last. The weather is warm and pleasant.

Gen. Schofield left for the front this morning. He received a communication yesterday from General Sherman via Wilmington.

The negroes are being pressed into work on the railroad.

Brig. Gen. Ewing, a brother-in-law of Gen. Sherman, has just arrived with his staff for the purpose of joining Gen. Sherman. A member of his staff says there is no doubt but that they will join Sherman in a few days.

Our line at this (afternoon of the 18th) was in front of Jackson's creek, at one point on which the rebels had previously mentioned position. In the early part of the day we were in possession of the line, but now in command of the 1st brigade, 24th division, was winning largely by the gallant and successful operations of our troops, and in order to effect upon our left. It must be confessed, however, that it was no trifling task, inasmuch as many of our soldiers were killed, and the rebels were in a large number of them being without officers of their own, some being convalescents, others new recruits, and all of them but little disciplined under their new organization. They were a part of the provisional division which Gen. Meagher was now largely engaged in the capture of Gen. Palmer's.

Strangely too, no connection existed at this time between the 1st and 2d divisions, there being an interval of undefined territory between them. Brigadier General Ruger, of the 1st division, 23d Corps, but now in command of the 3d division, was in the rear, and his headquarters and division four or five miles back, and General Cox's headquarters were in the same vicinity. The latter, however, was present at the division headquarters in front, and in the course of the afternoon General Schofield came in, and the division was re-organized. The 1st division was left with Gen. Cox. Gen. Schofield exhibited the utmost nonchalance during the operations of the afternoon, and in all of a very vain affair compared with some of the many ugly ordeals he had previously passed through in command of the 1st division. In view of the adverse circumstances which existed, and the splendid conduct of our troops, since it is no detriment to our cause, nor dishonour to the gallant division, to confess, we were surprised at first, and hardly supposed the enemy to have the force they proved to have. But the fragments were well re-organized themselves, and the Western States, from which the most of them came, may continue to be proud of their children. Gen. Cox has issued an order praising them for their

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FROM GENERAL SCHOFIELD'S ARMY.

The Battles Before Kingston, North Carolina.

Full Details of the Operations on the 8th and 9th.

Correspondence New York Herald.

In front of Kingston, March 11.—A number of skirmishes and engagements have taken place here since Tuesday, the 7th instant, for peritancy of fighting and the results that followed, would be too long to detail, and list of killed, wounded and prisoners, must be presented hereafter. I have already advised you in general communication, along the whole line. About two hundred prisoners were taken by us during the day. We still hold our original line, ample breastwork having been erected, and stout hearts occupying both sides and the skirmish pits.

Thursday morning, the 9th, Major Kelly regained his original position, and continued to hold it. The enemy charged upon him three times in the forenoon and were each time easily repulsed, with some loss of life and a small loss of prisoners. The afternoon was mostly spent in skirmishing, and the whole line was taken by us during the day. We still hold our original line, ample breastwork having been erected, and stout hearts occupying both sides and the skirmish pits.

Friday morning, the 10th, Major Kelly regained his original position, and continued to hold it. The enemy charged upon him three times in the forenoon and were each time easily repulsed, with some loss of life and a small loss of prisoners. The afternoon was mostly spent in skirmishing, and the whole line was taken by us during the day. We still hold our original line, ample breastwork having been erected, and stout hearts occupying both sides and the skirmish pits.

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Sunday morning, the 12th, Major Kelly regained his original position, and continued to hold it. The enemy charged upon him three times in the forenoon and were each time easily repulsed, with some loss of life and a small loss of prisoners. The afternoon was mostly spent in skirmishing, and the whole line was taken by us during the day. We still hold our original line, ample breastwork having been erected, and stout hearts occupying both sides and the skirmish pits.

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Tuesday morning, the 14th, Major Kelly regained his original position, and continued to hold it. The enemy charged upon him three times in the forenoon and were each time easily repulsed, with some loss of life and a small loss of prisoners. The afternoon was mostly spent in skirmishing, and the whole line was taken by us during the day. We still hold our original line, ample breastwork having been erected, and stout hearts occupying both sides and the skirmish pits.

Wednesday morning, the 15th, Major Kelly regained his original position, and continued to hold it. The enemy charged upon him three times in the forenoon and were each time easily repulsed, with some loss of life and a small loss of prisoners. The afternoon was mostly spent in skirmishing, and the whole line was taken by us during the day. We still hold our original line, ample breastwork having been erected, and stout hearts occupying both sides and the skirmish pits.

Thursday morning, the 16th, Major Kelly regained his original position, and continued to hold it. The enemy charged upon him three times in the forenoon and were each time easily repulsed, with some loss of life and a small loss of prisoners. The afternoon was mostly spent in skirmishing, and the whole line was taken by us during the day. We still hold our original line, ample breastwork having been erected, and stout hearts occupying both sides and the skirmish pits.

Friday morning, the 17th, Major Kelly regained his original position, and continued to hold it. The enemy charged upon him three times in the forenoon and were each time easily repulsed, with some loss of life and a small loss of prisoners. The afternoon was mostly spent in skirmishing, and the whole line was taken by us during the day. We still hold our original line, ample breastwork having been erected, and stout hearts occupying both sides and the skirmish pits.

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Sunday morning, the 19th, Major Kelly regained his original position, and continued to hold it. The enemy charged upon him three times in the forenoon and were each time easily repulsed, with some loss of life and a small loss of prisoners. The afternoon was mostly spent in skirmishing, and the whole line was taken by us during the day. We still hold our original line, ample breastwork having been erected, and stout hearts occupying both sides and the skirmish pits.

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Sunday morning, the 16th, Major Kelly regained his original position, and continued to hold it. The enemy charged upon him three times in the forenoon and were each time easily repulsed, with some loss of life and a small loss of prisoners. The afternoon was mostly spent in skirmishing, and the whole line was taken by us during the day. We still hold our original line, ample breastwork having been erected, and stout hearts occupying both sides and the skirmish pits.

Monday morning, the 17th, Major Kelly regained his original position, and continued to hold it. The enemy charged upon him three times in the forenoon and were each time easily repulsed, with some loss of life and a small loss of prisoners. The afternoon was mostly spent in skirmishing, and the whole line was taken by us during the day. We still hold our original line, ample breastwork having been erected, and stout hearts occupying both sides and the skirmish pits.

Tuesday morning, the 18th, Major Kelly regained his original position, and continued to hold it. The enemy charged upon him three times in the forenoon and were each time easily repulsed, with some loss of life and a small loss of prisoners. The afternoon was mostly spent in skirmishing, and the whole line was taken by us during the day. We still hold our original line, ample breastwork having been erected, and stout hearts occupying both sides and the skirmish pits.

Wednesday morning, the 19th, Major Kelly regained his original position, and continued to hold it. The enemy charged upon him three times in the forenoon and were each time easily repulsed, with some loss of life and a small loss of prisoners. The afternoon was mostly spent in skirmishing, and the whole line was taken by us during the day. We still hold our original line, ample breastwork having been erected, and stout hearts occupying both sides and the skirmish pits.

Thursday morning, the 20th, Major Kelly regained his original position, and continued to hold it. The enemy charged upon him three times in the























































## TO ADVERTISERS.

This paper has a daily, tri-weekly and weekly circulation. It is the only paper in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

## NO NEWS.

The death of news still continues, as the following telegrams from the La Crosse operator (carried by pony express to Winona) indicate:

No reports have been received from the East this afternoon or evening.

No report has been received here today. The line is not working fast.

The same express brought a number of private dispatches around the break, and we are informed that in one of them gold was quoted at 157 in New York on the 23d. If any news dispatches reached La Crosse yesterday, they will be brought to Winona and reach us to-day.

It is not known that any mail matter has reached La Crosse, and it is not now probable that we will receive a mail before Sunday or Monday.

## POLICE REPORT.

A year ago it was hardly too much to say that St. Paul was, as it long had been, the worst governed city of its size in America. Ten or twelve years of municipal misrule under an unbroken dynasty of Democratic Mayors and Aldermen, had culminated in such universal lawlessness and corruption, that it was no longer safe to walk the streets at night, or to leave one's house without an armed guard.

The City Council was a nest of thieves, and the police an organized band of pimps and scoundrels, in league with all the professional villains out of jail. Garretts crouched in every alley, and the shadow of the omnipresent burglar haunted every household, while the police grew rich from the illicit assessments of black mail, with which they condoned the crimes they were employed to prevent or punish.

Crime stalked abroad at noonday unpunished and unchallenged, as palpably under the secret protection of this bandit police as if the villainous partnership had filed articles of incorporation in the public archives. The city papers teemed with daily reports of bold robberies and outrages, but hardly once in six months was the criminal arrested, and in most cases where arrests were made for actual crime, the prisoner in due time was permitted to escape by the connivance of his keeper.

The consequence was that professional thieves, burglars and scoundrels of every class were attracted to this city from every part of the country by this notorious impunity of crime, until the bribed connivance of the police, until the haunts of vice were overrun with villainous lawbreakers and malignant faces from the rogues' gallery.

The Mayors were generally respectable and well meaning men; but they were powerless to reform these abuses, simply because the police had become, in Democratic hands, a formidable party engine, strong enough individually in the lower stratum of ward politics to dictate terms to the Mayor, and to compel their appointment or retention as a necessary party policy.

This organized gang of desperadoes, this Praetorian guard of petty ward politicians, representing, and to some extent, controlling the brutal elements which comprise the governing mass of the Democratic party of this city, thus became, in an important sense, the masters of the city, and by a sort of tacit compact of political necessity which no Democratic Mayor has ever had the courage to disregard, the police administration was regularly surrendered to this gang of pimps and bullies as the price of their political support. However high the personal character, or however fair the prospects of the incoming Democratic Mayor, it always ended in submission to the plug-uglies, until it became evident that the Democratic Mayor, controlled by political considerations, could extricate the police administration from the grasp of these scoundrels; and for this reason, when the public disorders had risen to such a pitch under the last Democratic Mayor as to be no longer endurable, all respectable Democrats were glad to unite with the Republican party of St. Paul, to wrest the police administration from Democratic hands.

Through the efforts of the Republican party, aided by the strong personal popularity of their candidate, and the universal desire for municipal reform, were enabled to accomplish this for the first time last spring, in the election of Dr. J. H. Stewart.

The results of his administration are now fully before the public. This single year of a Republican mayoralty has formed a golden era in the city's social history. A thorough and radical reform of the police was at once inaugurated under the supervision of an energetic and able Chief, and an honorable gentleman—Mr. Cleveland. The bullies and pimps were weeded out, and honest and faithful men put in without regard to their politics. The whole force was reorganized, placed under strict discipline, the slightest connivance with crime or other delinquency promptly punished by dismissal, and transformed in a few weeks from a band of dissolute ruffians to one of the most efficient and vigilant police organizations in the United States. The social results have been astonishing.

The whole host of burglars, gamblers, horse-thieves and jailbirds slunk away like the snakes from Ireland before St. Patrick's charm. Crime has disappeared. Civil order has been thoroughly established. For the first time since the incorporation of the city, any citizen, male or female, might traverse the streets from one end of the city to the other, at midnight, in perfect safety. From being one of the most disorderly towns in America, St. Paul has, during this one Republican year, been as orderly as a country village. During the preceding year hardly any two days passed that the local columns of the Press did not contain reports of some bold burglary or astounding crime, the perpetrator of which

## THE SAINT PAUL PRESS.

VOLUME V.

SAINT PAUL, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1865.

NUMBER 68.

## OBSERVATIONS BY SPECTACLES.

NUMBER FIVE.

## Things Seen and Heard in California.

As stated in a previous letter, we entered the harbor of San Francisco on the morning of February 9th, and though "expecting to be surprised," as the Yankee said when his wife presented him with triplets, the reality far exceeded our expectations.

We have read numerous articles of this wonderful harbor and its rocky, narrow entrance—but they all fail to give us the slightest idea of the reality—the truth as it now presents itself. It is easy to say or to write that

has "one of the best harbors in the world," but that which we want is information as to the form, condition or peculiarities of the harbor. We will now undertake that task, and if we fail, we can only be classed with all the other writers on the subject.

The reader will please to imagine a lake about one hundred miles in length, running nearly parallel with the shore of the Pacific Ocean. The land between the lake and the ocean varies in width from six to forty miles, owing to the fact that the edges of both bodies of water are convex in shape.

As the general course of the shore of the ocean is north and south, it will at once be seen that the lake extends in the same general direction. The lake varies from five to ten miles in width, and from about the middle of the western shore it has a narrow outlet into the ocean. This forms two long peninsulas—one pointing to the south, the other to the north. On the end of the latter stands the city of San Francisco.

Vessels come in from sea through the Golden Gate, (this narrow outlet from the lake) and after a distance of four miles come to anchor in a body of water large enough and deep enough to float all the shipping in the world.

Does the reader understand the form, value and beauty of this most wonderful of all harbors? Supposing, such was the case, we will now still further elucidate.

This body of water, which, for illustration, we have called a lake, is the outlet of the noble Sacramento river. The lower half is known as the Bay of San Francisco, the upper half, as San Pablo Bay. At the upper end of the latter stands the village of Vallejo, (pronounced, Val-ay-o), where in truth the Sacramento ceases to be a river, and with the San Joaquin, is lost in the deep and beautiful Bay.

Passing through the Golden Gate, and then four miles east, our steamer proudly steams to the right, around the northeastern point of the peninsula, and comes to anchor along side of a dock crowded with three thousand people, gathered to greet their friends from the east.

We have now been in the city long enough to learn the outline of its history, and its leading peculiarities. If we do it justice in giving our impressions, the error will not be intentional.

The Peninsula, on which the city stands, was discovered by the Spanish people in 1542, and remained in their possession until 1822, when it was ceded to the Mexicans, and in their turn, Feb. 23, 1848, ceded to the United States, with all the rest of California.

In May, 1850, San Francisco was organized as a city, and in September, of the same year, California was admitted as a State.

In 1856, the county and city were consolidated under one government. The corporation is about 64 miles square, and embraces 26,301 acres.

Now let us watch the growth of this wonderful city. The first house was built in 1836. From this date to 1844, (at which date the population was 50), the residents were mostly in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company.

In 1847 the population was 500. Up to this date, the settlement was known by the name of Yerba Buena. It was now changed to San Francisco, in honor of the Mission of the Father San Francisco, a Catholic Mission founded two miles south of the present city boundary, by Spanish Priest in 1776. (We will here take occasion to state that San is the Spanish for Saint, and Santa the Spanish for Saintess, as San Antonio, and Santa Clara. This is the key to the many Spanish names in California.)

We have been unable to satisfy ourselves as to the origin of the name Yerba Buena. Some authorities claim that it means a wild bean, others that it is a kind of wild mint that is said to have grown here in great abundance in early times, and again others claim that it is a species of wild grass.

In January 1848, James W. Marshall discovered gold on the south fork of the American river (where now stands Colusa) while digging a sawmill flume for Col. Sutler. Now notice the city's rise. In April, three months later, the population of San Francisco was 800. It has at present a population of 125,000. It has an income by taxation of over a hundred million. For rapid growth in size and wealth, the world can show its equal. Its streets are wide, are laid out at right angles, and in the business portion of the city are heavily planked or paved with cobblestone. Montgomery street, the Broadway of the city, will compare favorably with any in the Union for fine buildings, wide sidewalks and extensive show windows; and as for pretty women, and the constant rush to and fro of business men, it beats the world!

While for display of wealth, beauty and fashion, this street reminds us of the Boulevards in Paris; its commercial features are more like Wall street, New York; and its nervous impetuosity, like the filling up of a free lecture room in Indiana.

## Fortunes are here made and lost with less talk than would take place between two Vermont Yankees trading jack-knives.

Everybody owns and is interested in mining stock; each share, as a general thing, representing one foot of land in the claim. In some instances, however, the stock becomes so valuable that each foot is divided into inch shares, and this stock rises, falls and fluctuates at the board of the bulls and bears. We have known the fluctuations of inch shares in one company to vary all the way from \$6,780.00 down to \$787.00. New companies are formed nearly every day—some of them of real value, and others having no more gold or silver for a basis than a found in a dish of blue mange.

Gentlemen are expected to present mining shares—

as they are called to all their female relatives, and the culture that they are running with. These shares are always spoken of as feet, and it is safe to say that not one hundred white females can be found in the city who are not the owners of from three to twenty feet.

Conversations similar to the following are heard almost every day, after the closing of the brokers' board. The speaker is as likely to be a ladies as a gentleman.

"How are your foot to-day?"

"Splendid! they've doubled in three days! How's yours?"

"Fair; two of 'em are lower than they were yesterday, but the others are rising every day."

"Do you want to sell any of your feet?"

"No. I made a trade with Jennings yesterday. He gave me a foot in Washoe for my Virginia foot, that he's been trying so long to get hold of."

"How many feet have you got on hand now?"

"Only twenty! Two of 'em were sold for assessments yesterday, and I shall have to lose two more, if they don't go up soon."

"Don't that first lot of feet pay expenses yet?"

"No! They go up and down like a canting mule, but never bring me in the first cent."

"Can't you get 'em off on to Brown?"

"No. I've tried it, and he won't touch 'em."

And so they have slaved, negotiated, invested and speculated in feet, until it is now an unvarying subject of conversation at all gatherings, whether in the street, omnibus, parlor or garden. Everybody knows the value of his or her feet, and whether they are going up or down. The higher their feet the more happiness. Only the highest feet are better to rely on for their feet, and the higher they go the more they are admired.

The Peninsula on which San Francisco is built is quite uneven, but nothing so roughness to what it was ten years ago. It was all sand hills, dead water holes, and barren black drifts. But money and energy have filled the holes, partially leveled the hills, and filled in and built out with the harbor about three quarters of a mile, so that large commercial houses now are doing immense business where ten years ago sailing vessels from Boston came to anchor.

The city is far from being level yet, and to our taste a level city is unattractive. It seems too much like the devotion of a hulk-warm friend, who gives, eats, drinks, feels and thinks just twelve inches to the foot, and sixteen ounces to the pound.

Telegraph Hill in the city has a height of 290 feet above the ocean, and commands one of the finest views in California. From its eminence can be seen land in ten different countries. This hill may, perhaps, in time, be lowered forty or fifty feet, but never more than that, as it would greatly damage many fine residences.

Since the commencement of the present century this section has occasionally been visited with

more or less severe; some of them destroying many lives and buildings, and others like the one since our arrival, merely giving up a big scare.

Of the latter kind the last was, perhaps, the most severe. It was preceded by a low coarse rumble like the angry growl of an infuriated lion, the earth gave a sudden roll or shake, something like the motion of jelly when the cup containing it receives a sharp, quick blow. Glass and earthenware jingled on the shelves, men dropped their pipes from their mouths, and some ran into the streets, yelling—

"Save me! Save me! For God's sake, save me!"

And next day, to escape from ridicule, these same fellows declared they were only in for the full time.

On account of the frequency of earthquakes, all large buildings are erected with very strong braces.

One feature of San Francisco is the presence of some ten thousand

CHINESE.

As a class they are very laborious, and perform the kind of work which is done in New England by the Irish. Their stores, and the direct communication with their home country, over all Chinese goods, tea, silk, etc., to be sold much lower than in New York.

As striking evidence of the large amount of floating population, there is in the city over 350 hotels and boarding houses, nearly all of them doing a fine business.

Among the former, none stand higher than the Russ, which for size has few equals in the world. It is built of stone, and measures on the ground, 137 by 275 feet. In management and style, it is fully equal to anything in Gotham.

Closing this article where we commenced, we will state that the outlet of the Bay and Sacramento river into the Pacific, is one mile and seventeen yards

wide. Coming in from the Ocean, we soon pass the substantial and flowing Fort Point and soon after the Island on which stands Fort Alcatraz, named after the immense number of pelicans which abound in the bay and who formerly sought this small island to deposit their eggs.

The Fort is at present used for a boarding house for a few California Secessionists. They are anxious to change their quarters but Uncle Sam insists upon their company. Of the interior of California, we will speak in our next.

## SPECTACLES.

## Agriculture of the United States.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

The Census Bureau of the United States, under the direction of its accomplished chief, Mr. J. C. G. Kennedy, adds now to its valuable publication that on the Agriculture of the United States in 1860. We have had occasion frequently to refer to it in our columns, and with which Mr. Kennedy has performed his work, and the Census of 1860 will unquestionably be a model of national pride. We say that this is already recognized abroad, especially in England, where high authorities have recently made the United States census of 1860 the subject of hearty praise.

The present volume, while it is statistical, is also eminently useful to agriculturalists, and is not given to studying statistics. It is worth the while of every American farmer to read and make himself master of the great amount of useful matter contained in the introduction to this volume. We start with these facts, namely, that there are in the States and Territories, of farm lands improved, 163,110,720 acres; unimproved, 244,101,818 acres, and the estimated cash value of these farm lands is \$6,645,045,007.

Here is a good basis on which to reason in several directions. We quote the facts for the benefit of those desiring to make use of them. These are what are called agricultural lands. The gross aggregate of uncultivated territory, fertile and waste, swells to 1,409,969,892 acres.

The next fact which we quote is of somewhat curious interest. The value of the farming implements and machinery in use in the country in all the States and Territories, was \$246,118,181. What a volume does such a fact speak for!

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OFFICERS: Hon. DANIEL S. RICHMOND, President. W. M. T. PHILLIPS, Vice-President. ROBERT BASKETT, Secretary. H. J. BERTS, Mining Super. H. J. BERTS, Mining Super. H. J. BERTS, Mining Super.

THE Wells of the Company are now producing Oil. Payment for stock may be made in drafts, representing oil, or in government bonds and securities, which bonds and securities will be taken at their market value.

Remittances may be addressed to the Company, P. O. Box 5468, New York City, or to the Treasurer, P. O. Box 5468, New York City.

Prospectus sent on any address on application, containing a full and clear account of the operations of this successful PETROLEUM COMPANY.

**JUST RECEIVED!** BY EXPRESS, THE NEW PERFECT AND COMPLETE KEROSENE LAMP.

Wholesale and Retail, **MARVIN'S** Crockery Importing House, 189 & 191 Third-St.

**Miscellaneous.** George Demott & Co. THE FOLLOWING SPECIALS LISTED: Watches, Chains, Gold Pens and Pencils, &c., worth \$500,000.

To be sold at ONE DOLLAR each, without regard to value, and to be paid until you know what you will receive.

100 Gold Hunting Case Watches... each \$100.00 200 Silver Watches... each 25.00 200 Gold Pens... each 1.00

100 Gold Pens... each 1.00 200 Silver Watches... each 25.00 200 Gold Pens... each 1.00

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**COOLEY, CARVER & CO.,**

**WHOLESALE GROCERS**

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, WINES, CIGARS, &c., &c.

Jackson Street, between Levee and Third.

SAINT PAUL. B. PRESLEY, No. 129 THIRD STREET, ST. PAUL.

AGENT FOR Dupont's Celebrated Gunpowder.

ALL ORDERS, LARGE OR SMALL, FOR Blasting, Rifle, Diamond Grain, and Duck Sporting.

Promptly Filled. Also Agent for GINSENG CELEBRATED PURE GROUND COFFEE IN BULK.

By purchasing this COFFEE in BULK, instead of Cans, a great saving is effected. HOTEL KEEPERS AND FAMILIES ARE INVITED TO GIVE THIS COFFEE A TRIAL.

23 Barrel-New Dried Apples, "York State" 23 Barrel-New Dried Apples, "York State" 23 Barrel-New Dried Apples, "York State"

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**The Saint Paul Press.**

**Office—Adjoining the Bridge.**

TERMS: DAILY PRESS—By mail, \$1.00 per annum; in advance. WEEKLY PRESS—\$7 per annum; \$2.50 for six months; \$1.25 for three months; 60c for one month.

WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, \$2.50; six months, \$1.25; three months, 60c; one month, 30c. Clubs of four copies, one year, \$9.00; clubs of ten copies, one year, \$20.00; clubs of twenty copies, one year, \$40.00.

**The Khivan Penal Code.** The Khan, after graciously dismissing me, ordered me to take the money for my daily support from the treasurer.

On my saying that I did not know where he dwelt, they gave me a Yasul for escort, who had also other commissions to execute; and terrible indeed is the recollection of the scenes to which I was witness in his presence.

In the last court I found about three hundred Tchadors, prisoners of war, pantograph regarding the tremendous adventures of a clergyman or some elderly female in a railway train, with a madman or a sailor laboring under delirium tremens.

After this, the train was separated into two divisions, namely, such as had not yet reached their destination, and were to be sold as slaves, or to be made use of as presents, and such as from their rank or age were regarded as Akasals (grey beards), or leaders, and who were to suffer the punishment imposed by the Khan.

The former, chained together by their iron collars in numbers of ten to fifteen, were led away; the latter, mischievously awaited the punishment awarded. They looked like lambs in the hands of their executioners.

While several were led to the gallows or the block, I saw how, at a sign from the executioner, eight aged men placed themselves down on their backs on the earth. They were then bound hand and foot, the executioner gouged out their eyes in turn, kneeling, and his right breast of each poor wretch, and after every operation he wiped his knife, dripping with blood, upon the white beard of the unfortunate in which display of much intelligence. Shortly before reaching the gallows, he relapsed into silence.

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**Burbank's Column.**

**1865.**

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of our old customers, and the public generally to the following advertisement, comprising some of the leading articles, which, (with increased facilities), we offer to the trade:

500 bbls. Bottled Whisky. 100 bbls. Old Rye and Bourbon Whisky. 100 bbls. Holland Gin.

100 bbls. Neutral Spirit. 100 pipes and eighths do. Cognac Brandy. 25 k pipes Cherry, Madeira and Port Wine.

50 cases Champagne. 50 cases Claret and Sauterne Wine. 500 M choice brandy Cigars. 500 cases Core Oysters.

50 cases X and Y Sardines. 50 packages Prunes. 50 packages Raisins.

50 hogsheads Brown Sugar. 50 bbls. Refined Sugar. 50 packages Molasses and Syrup.

50 bags Pepper and Spice. 50 cases Government do. assorted. 500 M G. D. C. C.

10000 lbs. Bar Lead. 100 boxes Habibiti and De Land's. 10000 kegs of Nails and Spikes.

500 boxes assorted Window Glass. 25 cases Plank. 5000 lbs. Manila Rope.

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**Sealed Proposals.**

**PROPOSALS FOR**

**SUBSISTENCE STORES.** OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA, SAINT PAUL, March 25, 1865.

Sealed Proposals In duplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M.

TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1865. For furnishing the following:

\*SUBSISTENCE STORES For the use of the United States Army, viz:

50,000 POUNDS OF FINE BREAD, Made of good Extra Flour, in BASKWOOD Boxes, well reamed—Fifty Pounds of Bread in each Box.

20,000 POUNDS OF SOAP, Hard, dry, full weight, in strong Boxes.

600 BUSHELS OF BEANS, white, strictly Prime, Sixty pounds to the Bushel, in strong, full-weighted Barrels, full head lined.

To be delivered free of expense at the Subsistence Storehouse in Saint Paul, by the FIRST DAY OF MAY, 1865.

Proposals for different articles must be on separate sheets of paper.

The cost of the package to be included in the price of the article, and each package to be marked with the contents, and the name of the person furnishing the article, and the date of purchase.

Small samples to accompany proposals. All bids must be accompanied by two guarantees. The responsibility of the guarantees must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or the U. S. District Attorney.

The names of firms must be stated in full, with the precise address of each member of the firm. A copy of good security will be required.

FORM OF GUARANTEE. We, of the County of and State of do hereby guarantee that we are able to fulfill the contract in accordance with the terms of the proposition and that should the proposition be accepted, we will be bound to execute the same in accordance therewith. Should the contract be awarded him, we are prepared to become sureties for him.

(This guarantee must be appended to each bid.) These not corresponding with the above conditions will be rejected.

By the undersigned, the person who has prepared the proposition, and who has signed the same, and who is not present to respond to any bid.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any bid.

R. E. DAVIES, Captain and Commissary of Subsistence.

All bids must be in duplicate.

**PROPOSALS FOR HAY.** ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA, SAINT PAUL, March 25, 1865.

Sealed Proposals In duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M.

MARCH 28, 1865. For the delivery of FIVE HUNDRED (500) TONS

GOOD MERCHANTABLE HAY At Fort Ridgely, Minnesota.

Delivery of the hay to commence immediately upon the letting of the contract, and to continue monthly in the following proportions, signed by the undersigned, the person who has prepared the proposition, and who has signed the same, and who is not present to respond to any bid.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any bid.

R. E. DAVIES, Captain and Commissary of Subsistence.

All bids must be in duplicate.

**DOCTOR BIGELOW.** Office 179 South Clark Street, Corner of Moore and Levee, St. Paul, Minn. Tel. Office No. 124.

All Chronic Diseases treated with success. Dr. Bigelow's Medical and Surgical Treatise, published by Dr. Bigelow, is a complete and reliable work, and is sold by all the leading bookstores.

Dr. Bigelow's Medical and Surgical Treatise, published by Dr. Bigelow, is a complete and reliable work, and is sold by all the leading bookstores.

**Railroads.**

**FIRST DIVISION**

ST. PAUL & PACIFIC R. R. On and after MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7th, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST. Morning. Leave St. Paul, Minn. 8:00 A. M. Leave St. Anthony, Minn. 8:30 A. M. Leave Maumelle, Minn. 9:00 A. M. Leave Anoka, Minn. 9:30 A. M. Leave Elk River, Minn. 10:00 A. M. Arrive at Elk River, Minn. 10:25 A. M.

GOING EAST. Morning. Leave Elk River, Minn. 7:45 A. M. Leave Maumelle, Minn. 8:15 A. M. Leave Anoka, Minn. 8:45 A. M. Leave St. Anthony, Minn. 9:15 A. M. Leave St. Paul, Minn. 9:45 A. M. Arrive at St. Paul, Minn. 10:25 A. M.

GOING WEST. Evening. Leave St. Paul, Minn. 5:30 P. M. Leave St. Anthony, Minn. 6:00 P. M. Leave Maumelle, Minn. 6:30 P. M. Leave Anoka, Minn. 7:00 P. M. Leave Elk River, Minn. 7:30 P. M. Arrive at Elk River, Minn. 7:55 P. M.

GOING EAST. Evening. Leave Elk River, Minn. 7:45 P. M



